JALALUDDIN HAIDER RESEARCH SERIES

Jalaluddin Haider and Moj Darya

A Critical Study of the Safiuddin Bukhari Sibling Network

VOLUME 3 • CRITICAL RESEARCH EDITION • 2026

A controlled comparison of identities, traditions, places, shrines, sons and source problems.

Prepared from the uploaded family publications, attached book scans and a controlled set of digital and academic references

Editorial and Evidence Notice

This is a research edition—not a declaration that every transmitted genealogical or hagiographic claim has been independently proven.

The edition preserves the names, lineages and narratives appearing in the supplied family publications while distinguishing four evidentiary levels: independently contextualized material, convergent attributed tradition, family-published genealogy and unresolved claim. This protects the record from both erasure and overstatement.

The project's entity anchor is Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori, presented as a son of Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari and a full brother of Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya. The family-published descendant route continues through Ilmuddin toward Aal-e-Ameer and Aal-e-Nafees. These relationships are cited as convergent attributed tradition and family-published genealogy, not as a substitute for an independently authenticated contemporary sanad.

The central subject, Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori, is kept distinct from the earlier ancestor Syed Jalaluddin Haider Surkh-Posh Bukhari. The repeated name is a major risk for search engines, catalogues and family trees; every volume therefore uses generation placement and authority-control aliases.

The death year 1016 AH is reported in a secondary digital biography. That year corresponds approximately to 1607–1608 CE. The same page prints 1907 CE, which is internally inconsistent with both 1016 AH and the reign of Jahangir; this edition records the discrepancy rather than reproducing it as fact.

Later-generation names may belong to living people. They are included only because they already appear in the supplied published register. No address, telephone number, private identifier or sensitive personal record is added. Future public editions should obtain consent where appropriate.

Citation keys

Key	Source
FSN	Family of Saadat Naqvi (2026)
AZ	Aal-e-Zahra (S.A.) (2026)
GJ	Gulzar-e-Jalaliya scan (2026)
ZIA-JH	Zia-e-Taiba scholar profile: Jalaluddin Haider
ZIA-MD	Zia-e-Taiba biography: Moj Darya
PAK-H	Pak Heritage: Tomb of Moj Darya
UCH	Zafar Mohyuddin, Sufis of Uch dissertation
WP	Urdu Wikipedia article (discovery lead only)

Volume Map and Reading Method

A controlled comparison of identities, traditions, places, shrines, sons and source problems.

This volume contains 77 numbered research folios. Each folio starts on a new page and records a defined person, question, source, comparison or workflow. The arrangement is deliberately modular so that individual pages can be cited, revised and replaced without silently changing the rest of the volume.

How to read claim labels

Label	Meaning
Contextual support	A reliable academic or heritage source supports the setting, not necessarily the family-tree edge.
Attributed tradition	A biography or tazkira reports the statement; wording should retain attribution.
Family-published genealogy	The supplied publications explicitly record the relation; independent corroboration is still desirable.
Unresolved	The present evidence is contradictory, silent or too weak for a settled conclusion.

Section guide

Range	Coverage
Folios 1–12	Shared father: Safiuddin … Acceptance and refusal of jagir
Folios 13–24	Asceticism and public institution … Ilmuddin as linking descendant
Folios 25–36	Safiuddin son of Moj Darya … Academic-context comparison
Folios 37–48	Lahore ke Awliya-i Suhrawardiyya as common source … Moj, Mauj and Moj Darya spellings
Folios 49–60	Miran and Meeran spellings … Two descendant trajectories
Folios 61–72	Two memory institutions … Comparative source table
Folios 73–77	Comparative place table … Research checklist

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 001

Shared father: Safiuddin

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For shared father: safiuddin, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 002

Shared Uch genealogy

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For shared uch genealogy, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

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Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 003

Different public epithets

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For different public epithets, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

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Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 004

Jalaluddin as Lahori

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For jalaluddin as lahori, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 005

Miran Muhammad as Moj Darya

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For miran muhammad as moj darya, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 006

Full-brother claim

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For full-brother claim, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

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Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 007

Syed Raju as collateral sibling

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For syed raju as collateral sibling, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

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Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 008

Movement from Uch to Lahore

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For movement from uch to lahore, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

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Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 009

Akbar-era setting

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For akbar-era setting, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

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Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 010

Chittor campaign tradition

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For chittor campaign tradition, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Moj Darya side

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Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 011

Royal favor narrative

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For royal favor narrative, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

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Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 012

Acceptance and refusal of jagir

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For acceptance and refusal of jagir, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

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Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 013

Asceticism and public institution

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For asceticism and public institution, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

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Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 014

Personal retreat and khanqah

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For personal retreat and khanqah, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 015

Learning and teaching

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For learning and teaching, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 016

Langar traditions

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For langar traditions, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 017

Suhrawardi identity

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For suhrawardi identity, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 018

Shrine geographies

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For shrine geographies, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 019

Bibi Pak Daman memory

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For bibi pak daman memory, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 020

Moj Darya tomb architecture

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For moj darya tomb architecture, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 021

Descendant memory in Bhogiwal

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For descendant memory in bhogiwal, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 022

Moj Darya's three sons

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For moj darya's three sons, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 023

Jalaluddin's five sons

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For jalaluddin's five sons, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 024

Ilmuddin as linking descendant

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For ilmuddin as linking descendant, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 025

Safiuddin son of Moj Darya

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For safiuddin son of moj darya, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 026

Shahabuddin son of Moj Darya

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For shahabuddin son of moj darya, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 027

Bahauddin son of Moj Darya

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For bahauddin son of moj darya, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 028

Shahabuddin name duplication

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For shahabuddin name duplication, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 029

Chronology of the brothers

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For chronology of the brothers, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 030

1016 AH death report

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For 1016 ah death report, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; chronological conversion note in this edition.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 031

1533 birth report for Moj Darya

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For 1533 birth report for moj darya, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 032

Jahangir-era framing

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For jahangir-era framing, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; chronological conversion note in this edition.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 033

Biographical source comparison

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For biographical source comparison, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.21–33; GJ scan; ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; UCH.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 034

Genealogical source comparison

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For genealogical source comparison, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.21–33; GJ scan; ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; UCH.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 035

Heritage source comparison

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For heritage source comparison, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.21–33; GJ scan; ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; UCH.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 036

Academic-context comparison

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For academic-context comparison, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 037

Lahore ke Awliya-i Suhrawardiyya as common source

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For lahore ke awliya-i suhrawardiyya as common source, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.21–33; GJ scan; ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; UCH.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 038

Hagiography as evidence

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For hagiography as evidence, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 039

Administrative record possibilities

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For administrative record possibilities, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 040

Farmaan and jagir verification

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For farmaan and jagir verification, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 041

Land-revenue variants

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For land-revenue variants, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 042

Tomb inscription survey

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For tomb inscription survey, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 043

Waqf record survey

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For waqf record survey, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 044

Oral-history interview design

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For oral-history interview design, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 045

Family-branch evidence

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For family-branch evidence, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 046

Place-name normalization

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For place-name normalization, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 047

Name-form normalization

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For name-form normalization, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 048

Moj, Mauj and Moj Darya spellings

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For moj, mauj and moj darya spellings, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 049

Miran and Meeran spellings

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For miran and meeran spellings, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 050

Haider and Hyder spellings

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For haider and hyder spellings, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 051

Suhrawardi and Sohravardi spellings

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For suhrawardi and sohravardi spellings, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 052

Bukhari identity

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For bukhari identity, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 053

Naqvi identity

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For naqvi identity, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 054

Sacred title versus civil name

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For sacred title versus civil name, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 055

Avoiding conflation with Surkh-Posh

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For avoiding conflation with surkh-posh, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 056

Avoiding conflation with Jalaluddin Bukhari ancestor

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For avoiding conflation with jalaluddin bukhari ancestor, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 057

Avoiding tomb conflation

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For avoiding tomb conflation, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 058

Sibling network map

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For sibling network map, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 059

Household reconstruction

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For household reconstruction, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 060

Two descendant trajectories

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For two descendant trajectories, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 061

Two memory institutions

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For two memory institutions, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 062

Evidence convergence

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For evidence convergence, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 063

Evidence divergence

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For evidence divergence, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 064

Unresolved contradictions

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For unresolved contradictions, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

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Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 065

Confidence scale

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For confidence scale, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

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Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 066

What the sources jointly establish

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For what the sources jointly establish, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.21–33; GJ scan; ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; UCH.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 067

What no source yet establishes

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For what no source yet establishes, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.21–33; GJ scan; ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; UCH.

Moj Darya side

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Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 068

Critical conclusion

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For critical conclusion, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

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Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 069

Future archive targets

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For future archive targets, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 070

Comparative chronology table

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For comparative chronology table, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

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Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 071

Comparative genealogy table

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

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Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

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The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

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Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 072

Comparative source table

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For comparative source table, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.21–33; GJ scan; ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; UCH.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 073

Comparative place table

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For comparative place table, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

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The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 074

Comparative title table

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For comparative title table, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 075

Comparative descendant table

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For comparative descendant table, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

The brothers may share a household and migration horizon but their surviving public memories are asymmetrical. One is remembered through renunciation and a grave within another sacred complex; the other through a named shrine, public charity and a royal-grant narrative. That asymmetry can reflect preservation, patronage and later institutional development rather than a difference in historical importance.

Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 076

Bibliography

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For bibliography, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.21–33; GJ scan; ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; UCH.

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

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Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
Children in current source	Five sons in FSN p.111	Three sons in ZIA-MD
Key caution	Do not confuse with Surkh-Posh	Grant and amount variants need primary verification

Next comparative test

Search the underlying Lahore tazkira, Mughal revenue materials, shrine inscriptions, waqf files and dated family manuscripts for both brothers together. A source naming both siblings in one passage has higher value for the relationship than two unrelated later biographies.

VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 077

Research checklist

Comparative rule: shared tradition does not erase differences in title, place, descendants or institutional memory.

Jalaluddin Haider side

For research checklist, the Jalaluddin Haider dossier relies on the Zia-e-Taiba profile and the family genealogies. He is presented as a son of Safiuddin, a full brother of Moj Darya, a learned Suhrawardi-associated ascetic who moved into the Lahore setting and declined a royal jagir. His reported burial is in the Bibi Pak Daman compound, and the family tree lists five sons. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Moj Darya side

Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, has a more institutionally developed narrative: a reported 1533 birth in Uch, association with Akbar's Chittor campaign, a grant tradition, Lahore teaching, langar and a remembered khanqah. His biography lists three sons—Safiuddin, Shahabuddin and Bahauddin—while the heritage entry describes an octagonal Mughal-period tomb. These are attributed secondary reports, not substitutes for primary records.

Comparison and source problem

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Dimension	Jalaluddin Haider Lahori	Moj Darya
Father	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari	Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Primary epithet	Lahori / Suhrawardi	Moj Darya
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Next comparative test

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VOLUME 3 / RESEARCH FOLIO 078

Master Bibliography and Source Status

FSN — Family of Saadat Naqvi (2026)

Syed Ali Naqvi Bukhari, Family of Saadat Naqvi: A Historical and Genealogical Reconstruction of Lineage, Migration, and Ahl al-Bayt-Centered Spiritual Tradition (2026), ISBN 9798195665623, DOI 10.5281/zenodo.20070090.

Source-status note: Family-authored published genealogy; useful as an attributed family record, not independent proof.

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20070090

AZ — Aal-e-Zahra (S.A.) (2026)

Syed Shahzaib Ali Naqvi Bukhari, Aal-e-Zahra (S.A.): Al Shareef Al Sadaat Ansab Ul Anbiya o Sadaat Arab o Ajam (Ahmed Book Center, Karachi, 2026), ISBN 9798258707406, DOI 10.5281/zenodo.20199191.

Source-status note: Family manuscript publication; page-level citation is possible, but independent corroboration remains necessary.

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20199191

GJ — Gulzar-e-Jalaliya scan (2026)

Syed Saleem Raza Bukhari, Gulzar-e-Jalaliya (Uch Sharif, 2026), attached scan, 315 PDF pages.

Source-status note: Scanned genealogical compilation. Urdu charts require specialist transcription and page-image verification.

ZIA-JH — Zia-e-Taiba scholar profile: Jalaluddin Haider

Zia-e-Taiba Scholars, 'Hazrat Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori,' digital biographical profile, accessed 16 July 2026.

Source-status note: Secondary digital biography citing Lahore ke Awliya-i Suhrawardiyya; underlying print page should be checked.

https://scholar.ziaetaiba.com/ur/scholar/hazrat-syed-sultan-jalaluddin-haider-soharwardi

ZIA-MD — Zia-e-Taiba biography: Moj Darya

Zia-e-Taiba Scholars, 'Hazrat Syed Miran Muhammad Shah Moj Darya Bukhari Lahori,' digital biography, accessed 16 July 2026.

Source-status note: Secondary digital biography; useful for attributed narrative and source tracing.

https://scholar.ziaetaiba.com/ur/biography/hazrat-syed-meeran-muhammad-shah-moj-darya-bukhari-lahori-1

PAK-H — Pak Heritage: Tomb of Moj Darya

Pak Heritage, 'Tomb of Ala ud Din Mauj Darya Bukhari,' architectural heritage entry, accessed 16 July 2026.

Source-status note: Secondary heritage description; architectural statements need conservation records for stronger proof.

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UCH — Zafar Mohyuddin, Sufis of Uch dissertation

Zafar Mohyuddin, Sufis of Uch: A Historical Study (1200–1600), doctoral dissertation, 336 pages.

Source-status note: Academic regional context. It supports the historical setting of Uch and its Sufi networks, not every family-tree edge.

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WP — Urdu Wikipedia article (discovery lead only)

Urdu Wikipedia, 'Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Naqvi al-Bukhari Lahori,' accessed 16 July 2026.

Source-status note: Tertiary, collaboratively edited page; never used here as independent verification.

https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/سید_سلطان_جلال_الدین_حیدر_نقوی_البخاری_لاہوری

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